ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER HIBERNIA. AT BOSTON.

TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER.



Highly Important Intelligence.

THE EFFECT OF THE REFUSAL OF ARBITRATION IN ENGLAND.

THE OREGON QUESTION IN FRANCE.

THE GREAT DEBATE In the British Parliament, on the CORN LAWS.

NEW PROPOSITION FOR THE TOTAL REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

TERRIBLE BATTLE IN INDIA.

INCREASE IN THE BRITISH ARMY. Non Arrival at Liverpool of the Pilot Boat

William J. Romer. The Reilway Revulsion --- Extensive

Commercial Failures.

Depression in the Cotton Market. PALL IN THE PRICE OF CORN.

TIMETRESS IN THE LONDON MONEY

The steam ship Hibernia, arrived at Bo 8 e'clock yesterday morning. She sailed from Livernool on the 4th inst.

The news is highly important.

It is said that despatches, of the greatest import ance, have come out in this ship, for the British Minister and our own government. We shall bably soon hear something of their character.

There has been a tremendous battle in India. No se than three thousand British and Native troops killed, and a reported loss of \$0,000 Sikhs. Cotton had alightly declined.

The price of corn had fallen.

American affairs continued to absorb the public aind in England and France.

There have been several extensive failures in Lon n and Liverpool. In the latter place one house ufacturers, it is said, in the world, have ed payment. Their liabilities are little short mem of the money market, and to their

uent mability to negociate their paper. This great failure has seriously involved several erpool Borough Bank suffers to the extent of more than £100,000, and the result has been to

The American Minister in London is confined to

his house by sickness.

out the idea of Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. The packet ship Patrick Henry had reached Li

verpool, but we can find no intelligence of the pilot The weather in England continued unusually

mild, and the effect cannot fail to make itself felt on the growing crops. Vegetation is extremely for-The great debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial

home, which extended over three weeks, and affouled food for twelve nights' incessant oratory, rity of ainety seven! The eye of the hawk never owed its prey with greater intensity than the pub-

of free trade is almost exclusively confined to the great meas of thinking, intelligent, stirring nation-require no fillip, want no incentive, to wed

mater majority—a majority too potent for the dlords to struggle against. The eafety of the are seems to be insured; and our readers, toded that Peel's commercial policy will become the law of the land. There will be wrangling. there will be delay, but there will not, cannot be

The events of the last few days before the Hi bernia sailed, show that the House of Lords will swallow the pill; with wry faces, it may be, like down, from a conviction of its necessity-combined, probably, with a conviction, equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they turn

ley would lead the protectionist forlorn hope in the

The affairs of Ireland are absorbed in the con templation of the great free trade drama, which is now being acted in England.

Government scheme for extended trade and com-nerce, have been followed by a variety of political anxiously fixed. Amongst the half origin in this cause, two have stood out par excel-

tingham contests, the first caused by the appoint ment of Capt. Rous as a Lord of the Admiralty : the other by Lord Lincoln's acceptance of the office

of Chief Secretary of Ireland. The liberal party brought forward Gen. Evans, of the legion-in-Spain notoriety, who formerly represented the West End, "a whig and something more," and whose love for free trade was more ancient than the Captain's. When the morning of the election came—we state it as a proof of the interest which the contest excited, and the light in which it was viewed by the Government—Sir Robert Peel presented himself as early as eight o'clock, at one of the hustings, the moment the poll opened, and tendered his vote for his Lord of the Admiralty, Captain Rous. The other Cabinet Ministers and supporters of the Government in their various localities within Westmiaster, did the same; and every nerve was strained to make the Minister's lavorite the people's choice. But all was useless. The flat had gone forth. The democratic principle amongst the most aristocratic heads in Europe—in the world—had to be vindicated, and Rous was accordingly sacrificed. The first hour showed him in a minority; and every hour until four increased it, when he was nearly 1,000 votes behind his military opponent.

The Spanish and English Government, it is said, are about forming a commercial treaty, by which Spanish wines and Cuba sugars are to be received into this country on favorable terms; the manufactured goods of England to be admitted into Spain at low rates of duty.

The "Locoseoes" of Berne have gained a great trumph. A majority of 25,000 against 10 000 of the

Father Mathew has published a letter, accompanied with specimens of bread and "strabout," made from Indian corn. Efforts are now making to introduce this excellent beverage, not only into Ireland, but into the three kingdoms generally, on the plan which marks its use in the United States.

Naples has entered into commercial treaties with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Sardinia. She has also removed the prohibition on the import of pins, allowing it to take place on payment of a moderate duty. Naples is very liberally disposed with regard to her tariffs, and, it is said, intends to make very great modifications in them.

very great modifications in them.

It will be seen, by referring to the communication of our Paris correspondent, that the French Chambers have voted a sum of money for the settlement of a line of steamers between Havre and New York, so that when all the projected "vapor shipe" are in action, a daily, or at least a semi-weekly mail between Europe and America will have been sequred. The spirited and successful maney: so the Halifax mail steamers are building another fine vessel, to add to their already splendid fleet of steamers. Free trade principles are becoming popular in

Subscriptions for the distressed Irish have been commenced at Calcutta.

Baron Von Bulow, Minister to the king of Prussia, died at Berlin, recently. From Prussia we hear, with alarm, that the chole-ra is raging furiously.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert will, it is said, after her accouchement, visit France. The Duke and Duchess of Nemoirs are to repair to London to

In one year, ending 5th January, 1846, 229,241 quarters of wheat and wheat flour were imported into England from Canada.

The Grand Duke of Baden having found his chambers intractible, has dissolved them. The opposition calculate on retaining their majority.

According to the German newspapers, there is now raging in several parts of Russia a violent disease among cattle, similar in every respect to the cholera.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.-Whether or PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—Whether or not we are to have war, great preparations are made for it. The army is to be increased 10,000 men; the militia are to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordinance corps are to receive an accession of 1500 men; the royal marines 2 500 men; and the land regiments of the line 6,000. The increase in the navy will be about 1,000 men.

navy will be about 1,000 men.

ARRIVALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The steamship Hibernia arrived here on her homeward voyage from Boston, on the 14th ultimo, after a passage of 13 days. She was succeeded, on the 23d by the Queen of the West, whose news was anticipated by the steamer. On the 27th, the Sheridan, with five days later news, arrived, anticipating the Oxford, of the 2nd, which arrived on the following day, the 28th. On the 21 inst, at 2 30 P M, the Patrick Henry, Capt Delano, put us in possession of dates to the 9th ult, after a rough voyage.

At the time of our going to press we have no news of the clipper schooner "William J. Romer."

we tender our best thanks for the prompt delivery of our papers.—Wilmer's Times, March 4.

The Effect the Refusal of Arbitration Produced in England.

[From Wilmer's Times, March 4.]

The scarcity of money has been making itself felt in the cotton market. During the last fortoight the market has been dull, with receding prices, and matters would have remained in this lethargic state, had it not been for the arrival, on Monday, of the Patrick Henry, which sailed on the 6th, and which has brought the President's message to Congress, and the correspondence between the British and American ministers relative to the Oregon.—The turn which this vexed question has taken has excited surprise, for it was hoped that the commercial measures of the present government would have facilitated the settlement of the dispute, on terms satisfactory to both parties.

The cotton market advanced on some descriptions an eighth when the belligerent purport of the advices by the packet transpired. The peremptory refusal of the American Government to submit the question to arbitration, on the ground that it would thereby recognize the rights of the British Government to aportion of Oregon, is regarded as puerile, not to say insulting. These rights have been long asknowledged by treaty between the parties, and it is held as being too late in the day to erase a bond which preceding negotiators, on both sides of the Allastic, have combined to respect. The friends of peace mourn that the arbitration—the most satisfactory mode of settling amicably a controverted claim should have been so unceremoniously rejected; and its effect upon the cotton marks thas been, as we have stated, to make it more decidedly firm. The pilot-boat, William J. Romer, which sailed in company with the Patrick Henry, has not yet arrived.—She is said to be the bearer of Mr. Pakenham's despatches to the British Government. The packet experienced heavy weather, otherwise it is probable that the ministure craft might have cut a more respectable figure in the race.

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spectable figure in the race.

The Great Battle In India.

Our columns to-day contain a record of two terrific battles, in which the British troops have been engaged, in the East. The Sikhs, it will be seen, passed the Sutlej, in numbers variously estimated at from 60,000 to 80,000, with a splendid park of artillery, double that of the English, and invaded the British territory, to measure strength with our forces. The fighting lasted three days, and the carnage was dreadful. Our forces only amounted, British and native, to 20,000, out of which we lost aearly 4000. Several distinguished officers fell, amongst others the brave voteran, Sir Robert Sale. The Sikh generals committed some sad blunders; and our own troops, there is too π uch reason to believe, owe the victory to that indomitable pluck which never knows when it is beaten, rather than to the science or skill of the leaders who commanded them. The manœuvring on the part of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge seems to have been indifferent.

But the British bayonet did the business, although

We give below the brilliant speech of Sir Robert Peel in favor of his new financial measured. He spoke nearly three hours, but all the points will be found preserved in our condensation. During the twelve night's debate, here were 108 speakers, 48 of whom advocated free trade, and 55 protection. Nearly all the talent of the house was in lavor of the free trade party, and foremost amongst the speakers och at side were Lord John Russell, Sir James of the Sir Robert of the Coult. The Coulturn, and Mr. Sydney Herbert. The most off the speakers on the other side was Mr. Disraell.

Sir Robert Plear the The most off the measure and sid. The most off the speakers on the other side was Mr. Disraell.

Sir Robert Plear the Mr. The most off the menner in which a party should be conducted; the other, the measures by which the contingency of a great emplies could for the future be governed. On the first point the greatest part of the debate had turned; he did not undervalue its importance, but surely it was subordinate to the second. On the party question he had little defence to make; he would admit at once that the measures he had brought forward were the very worst measures for party interest that could have been brought forward by him. He considered it unfortunate that the conduct of the measure, in so lar as the cora-laws were concerned, should have been brought forward by him. He considered it unfortunate that the conduct of the measure, in so lar as the cora-laws were concerned, should have the were well some at the series of the series

hensive review of the law and other articles of on the import of foreign grain and other articles of food, with a view to their gradual diminution and ultimate removal.

"Sir Robert Peel is prepared to support, in a private capacity, measures which may be in general conformity with those which he advised as a Mi-

"Your Majesty has been good enough to inform Sir Robert Peel that it is your intention to propose to Lord John Russell to undertake the formation of

government.
"The principle on which Sir Robert Peel was

Sir Robert Peel that it is your intention to propose to Lord John Russell to undertake the formation of a government.

"The principle on which Sir Robert Peel was prepared to recommend the re-consideration of the laws affecting the himport of the main articles of food, was in general accordance with that referred to in the concluding paragraph of Lord John Russell's letter to the electors of the city of London.

"Sir Robert Peel wished to accompany the removal of restriction on the admission of such articles with relief to the land from such charges as are unduly onerous, and with such other provisions as, in the terms of Lord John Russell's letter, 'caution and even scrupalous forbearance may suggest.'

"Sir Robert Peel will support measures founded on that general principle, and will exercise any influence he may possess to promote their success."

Anticipating that a difficulty might be felt by Lord John Russell en being called upon to undertake office when an increased expenditure would be required, thus exposing his financial position to an uniavorable contrast with that of his predecessor, Sir Robert Peel feels it to be his duty to add, that, should your Majesty's future advisers, after consideration of the heavy demands made upon the army of the country for colonial service, of our reliations with the United States, and of the bearing which steam navigation may have upon maratime warfare and the defence of the country, deem it advisable to propose an addition to the army and increased naval and military estimates, Sir Robert Peel will support the proposal; will do all that he can to prevent it from being considered indicative of hostile or altered feelings towards France; and will assume for the increase in question any degree of responsibility, present or prospective, which can fairly attach to him."

"Now," continued Sir Robert, "when it is charged on me that I am robbing others of the credit of settling this question, or of trying to embarrass their course." (Much cheering.) Other communications had p

an united combination for the maintenance of the existing law—to talk about hoisting the flag of protection for native industry—(cheers and leaghter)—to insist that agricultural protection should be maintained in all its integrity. By such a course I should have been sure to conciliate temporary confidence; but the month of May would not arrive without demonstraing that I had thereby abandonad my duty to my country, to my Sovereign, and even to party. (Loud cheers.) I had and have the firm persuasion, that in the present temperary of the public mind, the state of public feeling and of public opinion with respect to the Corn-laws, independently of all adventitious circumstances, makes the defence of those Corn-laws difficult enough.—Yet I have the firmest persuasion, that if that calamity which I foresee to Ireland should arrive, and if the battle had to be fought for maintaining untouched the present Corn-laws, and for permitting a state of law to exist whereby a duty of 17s. attaches to the import of foreign wheat, such a degree of odium would have attached to the landed interests, if that battle had been fought, as would have done them the greatest injury." What were the facts which came under the cognizance of the Secretary of State for the Home Department? Why, that in one part of the empire four millions of the Queen's subjects were dependent on a certain article of food for subsistence, and that disease had seized that article. The government saw, at the distance of three or four months, the gaunt forms of famine and disease following in the train of famine. "I will refer to some documents, if the subject is not distasteful, as it seemed to be when I last mentioned it; for you appeared to disilk a reference to letters, and turned away from communications. But it is absolutely necessary, before you come to a final decision on this question, that you should understand this I rish case. (Cheers) You must do so. (Renewed cheers) I cannot concluste your confidence by any expression of regret for the course I h

Providence."] "Others have lost nearly all; and the few that still remain are totally unfit for human food. In every instance where we saw postaces in pits in the fields, we had them examined, and with scarcely an exception, we found them to be a mass of putrefaction, perfectly diagusting even to look at." The third letter was from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Lord Lieuteann of the County of Waterford. Among other particulars it mentioned this—"That in two districts alone of the union in question there are, even at this early period of the year, no less than three hundred persons whose stores of provisions are upon the point of becoming exhausted." Lord Stuart suggested, "that much good might be effected in keeping down prices by the establishment of Government corn-stores, from which grain might be purchased at first cost price." The fourth letter was from Mr. Thomas Dillon, of Cahriciveen, a resident magistrate; it stated, that having gone round his district within the last ten days, he had opportunities not only of hearing but of winnessing the destruction which had been committed, and which was ganing ground rapidly. Mr. Dillon added, that he almost lelt countegunded at the difficulty that must exist in procuring a sufficiency of good seed for the ensuing crop. Sir Robert next quoted an official return from the highest authority, embracing particulars from every electoral district, with the exception of ninety-nine. The facts were—that "in four electoral divisions the loss of potatoes has been nearly nine-tenths of the vhole crop; in ninety-three, between seven-tenths and eight-tenths; in one hundred and twenty-five, the loss approaches to six-neaths; in five hundred and ninety-six, nearly one half of the crop is entirely destroyed," Government had acted upon the suggestions made to them; stores of corn should be established to be disposed of at low prices, or given in return for labor.

A Member—"It will be wanted for seed."

Sir Robert Press. "You must look for seed to the counts of provision, to be given u on the introduction of corn ? Suppose familie should ensue; do you believe that it would be for the credit and honor of the landed aristocracy of this country to say— We throw upon the government the responsibility of taking security, but not one letter of the existing corn-law shall be abandoned? Would that be fidelity to the landed interest? No, I believe that whatever might have been the seeming

consistency, that proposal would have been the real treachery which you impute to me, because I have thought it for your interest, and the interests of all, to relieve ourselves from the olium of stipulating for these restrictions in such a moment of pressure. (Repeated clarers). Parliament would be present the present when the present would be beginn where, though the present was less severe, measures of precaution had been adopted. Under similar circumstances to the present, what had been the course taken by English Parliaments deeply interested in the welfare of sqriculture? There have been times before when there has been the apprehension of scarcity in this country; what has been the remedy that the legislative wisdom took? Why, in every case, without exception, the removal for a time of the duties upon cora. (Cheers and counter cheers.) [A member—"What at the end of the time?"] I will come to that immediately. I rojote in the cheer which i met from that quart. (Clooking to apparently an usanimous assent.—("Ne 1")—at any rate, a very general search, that a a period of impending famine, the proper precaution to be taken is to encourage the free importation of food. I have a right to infer, that if that had been the proposal, namelr, that existing duties upon cora and other articles of provision should be suspended, that proposal would have met with general assent. (Cheers.) Then, if that be so, I sak you to expectite the passing of this bill—(laughter and cheers)—or to move as an amendment, that the duties upon all articles of provision shall forthwhy which consent to a suspension of the law times of the government plans seemed to say that they would consent to a suspension of the law times of the government plans seemed to say that they would consent to a suspension of the law times of the government plans seemed to say that they would consent to a suspension of the law times of the government plans seemed to say that they would be maintained at 17s. Sir Kobert Peel quoted some of the instances in which th and the office of a retained counsel. But Mr. Scott, when insisting that he was bound by every censideration of consistency and honor, to maintain the Corn-laws of 1842, had admitted that within the last three years, in his own country, there had been such inprovements in roads, such introduction of science into agriculture, such facilities for introducing cheap corn, that in his opinion the time was come when the present Corn-laws must be altered. "And when I asked the honorable gentleman, whom are you counsel for?—meaning, that if any obligation was imposed on me to meintain the Cornlaw of 1842, I could not quite understand why the honorable gentleman could so readily abandon it—the honorable gentleman could so readily abandon it—the honorable gentleman could so readily abandon it—the honorable gentleman was perfectly indignant at being supposed to be a counsel. Claiming the functions of Anacharsis Cloots, who said he was attorney general for the human race, the honorable gentleman said. "I counsel!—that is an imputation on my honor: I am counsel for the agriculturists—I am counsel for the commercial interests—I am counsel for the commercial interests—I am counsel for the whole country—I am counsel for the interests of humanity." (Luughter). Sir Robert Peel fidnot, himself aim siter functions so comprehensive. The next was the member for New-castle-under-Lyme, (Mr. Colquhoun): and he told Sir Robert, that hereatter and for ever he withdrew his confidence from him. But if ever there was a man who had less reason than another to censure a Minister for not establishing "a great principle," it was Mr. Colquhoun himself. "Why, he has voted with the honorable member for Wolverhampton; and he has voted against him. (Laughter.) He is an advocate of repeal, I wonder how I should have said, if, after having carried suspension, I should have subsequently declared that at the end of that suspension the Government would stake its existence on the revival of the existing Corn-law. I venture to say there would not have been

William Miles, the member for Somersetshire: that gentleman had declared for the maintenance of the existing law in its integrity, and given Sir Robert notice, that henceforth he must expect the renewal of his confidence. But Sir Robert implored that gentleman and others although they might visit these penal consequences, on Ministers, to pass the measure submitted to them, if they thought it advisable at the present crisis. In stating that he had hitherto been a supporter of the government, Mr. Miles was in a misiake. On the great question of "grease"—(Roars of laughter)—he was a determined opponent, under an apprehension that grease might be used by some people as a substitute for butter. "Now I must say that I think the hon gentleman, in taking his stand upon grease, did much more injury than benefit to the cause of protection." A few more of Mr. Miles's argments he was anxious to notice. As to flax, was its cultivation abandoned in consequence of the withdrawal of the duty I—and at what period did it take place?

Mr. War. Mirks—After the last remeval of the duty on flax. duty on flax.

Sir Rosert Perl.—Now the last reduction of duty was only 5d. per hundred weight. (Laughter) The cuty on foreign flax was removed in 1824—at that time it was £10 a ton; a reduction was then effected to the nominal iduty of 5d. a hundred weight, and in 1812 the duty was abandoned ultogether. Was it the removal of this duty of 5d. a hundred weight that anvolved the parishes of Aidcock and Chisselborough in ruin? In Ireland no culture is more profitable than that of flax, which is unprotected; and it is obvious that the decay of Aldcock and Chisselborough had arisen from other causes than the withdrawal of the protective duty. The debate had chiefly turned on the corn laws, but it was not necessarily a corn law debate. The proposal was that the House should go into committee to consider the principles of our commercial policy. "Now, as I stated before, it is the intention of her Majesty's government to adhere to their proposal. I have stated the reasons why they will do it. They are included to prefer it, considering especially the opportunity that three years affords for improvement in drainage. But, at the same time, also distinctly make the statement, that if the agricultural body are of opinion that it will be for their advantage—if they think that immediate repeal will be preferable to the deferred repeal which is the proposal of the government—("Hear" from the opposition benches)—if, by a union with honorable genelmen opposite, they should place me in a minority—then the only consideration which I shall bear in mind will be, what course can I best take to give effect to the law so amended at your instance. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches)—if, by a union with honorable genelmen opposite, they should place me in a minority—then the only consideration which I shall bear in mind will be, what course can I best take to give effect to the law so amended at your instance. (Loud cheers from the opposition benches)—if, by a union with honorable to the agricultural interest. In demonstrating that I do believe, interested or corrupt motives? Passing from these considerations, Sir Robert invited attention to the course which the debate had taken, and to the admissions and expressions of opinion of those who had been loudest in their condemnation of those who had been loudest in their condemnation of the Government. The first he would notice was the member for Huntingdon, Mr. Thomas Baring. "The hon, member thinks it is just the time for making a compromise on the subject—for a new Corn-law!— Why, if ever there was an unfortunate moment for a compromise, it is the present. What is the meaning of a compromise? Is it a new Corn-law? Well, what is the security for the maintenance of that?" (Ironical cheers from the Protection benches) The member for Roxburghshire, (Mr Francis Soott,) have seen goad health; I have seen increased commerce; and that experience of three years has convinced me that cheapness and plenty are at the foundation of your prosperity. (Cheers.) This is the challenge I offer, not connected with the tariff of the last three years alone, but with respect to the whole series of your relaxations or prohibitory-duties—show me one relaxation, or removal of prohibitors, which has not contributed to the advantage of the great body of the consumers of this country." He had indeed been ashaned to read some of the petitions presented on the subject of this protection. One was from ship-owners, praying that the House might check all further rash experiments on British navigation, and reject the proposition for reducing the duty on foreign timber, from 25s to 15s. He asked, "what has been the issue of the rash experiment you made in 1842?" You found then a discriminating duty of 45s, which you reduced to 25s. Have you destroyed the Canada trade? At the port of Liverpool the average tonaage in the British North American trade, for cleven years preceding the reduction of the duty was 153,000 tone; and since you removed the duty on Canadian timber, the average has been 194,600 tone of shipping employed at Liverpool in the Canada trade. On the average of seven years before the reduction of duty, 5,749,000 loads of pines were imported; in 1844 the quantity brought from Canada amounted to 6,211,000 loads; and in 1845, to 6,170,000 loads. Yet the shipowners call on you to refuse a reduction formerly from 45s. to 25s. But you have a deficiency in that particular article which will build ships that shall endure for twelve years; and these were the circumstances under which you have the modest proposal made to leave the discriminating duty at its present amount of 25s, instead of reducing it to 15s; and that is what the ship-owners, of all things, ask as "essential to their interests." Following up this subject, Sir Robert referred to the alarms excited in previous timer by proposals to reduce